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1942 Annual Report

NORTH CAROLINA

AGRICULTURAL

EXTENSION SERVICE

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To His Excellency, J. Melville Broughton, Governor of North Carolina; to Dr. Frank P. Graham, President of the University of North Carolina; and to Col. John W. Harrelson, Dean of Administration of the North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering:

I have the honor to transmit herewith the annual report of the Agricultural Extension Service, conducted cooperatively by the United States Department of Agriculture and the North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering. This report covers the report year ending December 1, 1942.

Respectfully submitted,

I. O. SCHAUB, Director
Agricultural Extension Service

ANNUAL REPORT Of the Agricultural Extension Service of North Carolina State College for 1942

I. O. SCHAUB, *Director*
JOHN W. GOODMAN, *Assistant Director*

INTRODUCTION

Food, Fats, Feed, and Fiber were the goals of principal concern to the North Carolina Agricultural Extension Service during the past year. The admirable response of the farm people in meeting the goals set up was outstanding. Expansion of production in these fields went forward on a sound basis in spite of difficulties brought about through shortages of equipment, fertilizer, supplies, labor, and transportation.

The organization and utilization of local leadership in each neighborhood of the State enabled approximately every family to be reached and to make its contribution to the war effort. Over 280,000 farm families were contacted and influenced by some phase of Extension effort. These neighborhood leaders have been recognized as such for many years by their communities; but, it was not until they were organized into a unified working group as a part of the definite state-wide Extension program that their real influence and value was felt, both on the farm and in the home.

The Extension workers themselves, through better organization and more careful planning, made more farm visits and contacted some families never before reached. The record shows over 11,000 more changes in farm homes as a result of Extension activity than were reported in 1941. Pastures were improved; livestock increased; poultry and egg production stepped up; and there was a decided increase in the number of telephone calls the Extension workers received. There were over one million 36 thousand bulletins distributed in 1942. This represents an increase over the previous year of a quarter of a million. More news articles were published, and more radio broadcasts made. Definite progress was made in all fields.

FOOD

Food, a vitally essential element in peace time, and an absolute necessity in unlimited quantities during war, was produced in greatly increased amounts by North Carolina farmers in 1942.

Commercial truck growers answered the call for more vegetables for consumption fresh and for canning. The home gardener increased the size of his garden and the number of different vegetables planted. A representative survey, covering both Negro and white gardens, showed an average of 14 different vegetables growing in the farm garden during June. Eighty-seven per cent had better gardens than last year, and 77 per cent had larger gardens than they had ever grown before. The 4-H club boys and girls completed 11,621 garden projects in 1942 as compared with 3,929 completed records in 1941. The home demonstration department assisted 272,767 families in making changes in food production. There were 4,064 families assisted in developing home industries as a means of supplemental income as compared with 2,199 in 1941.

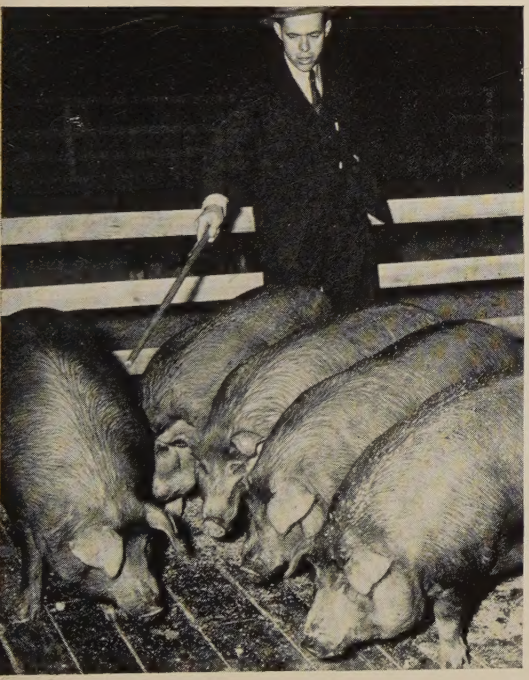
North Carolina dairymen delivered 245,000,000 pounds of milk to receiving stations, an increase of 21 per cent over 1941 deliveries. There were 40 grade "C" dairymen converted to grade "A" producers, which materially increased the volume of grade "A" milk available to army camps.

Listed for many years as an underproducing State in poultry, North Carolina, in 1942, was considered one of the leading states in commercial broiler production. There was an increase of more than 2,000,000 chickens on the farm during the year. Enough eggs, 832,000,000 were produced to feed an army of seven and one-half million soldiers an egg a day for fifteen days. The incubator capacity was increased 31 per cent, and hatched out over 9,300,000 more baby chicks than the year before.

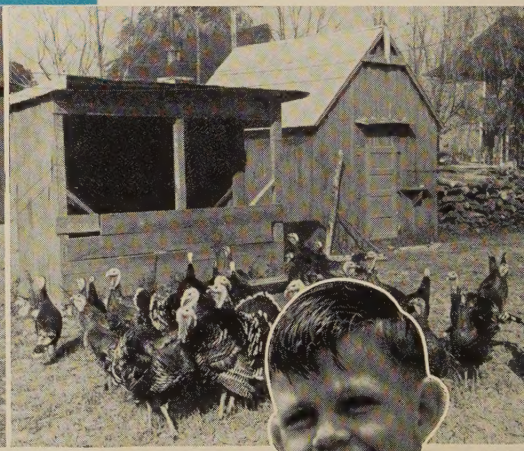
All time highs were set in the placement of purebred bulls and purebred and grade female beef cattle. In addition to 5 purebred sales at which 75 bulls and 179 females were purchased, 8 carloads of registered Herefords were shipped into the State. Many new herds of Aberdeen-Angus were established from some of the best stock in the United States. Four-H Baby Beef Club work kept in stride. There were 538 projects conducted by boys and girls, involving 648 animals. Records from 6 Club Sales show 188 fat steers sold for a total of $27,088.97. Over half of these steers graded choice.

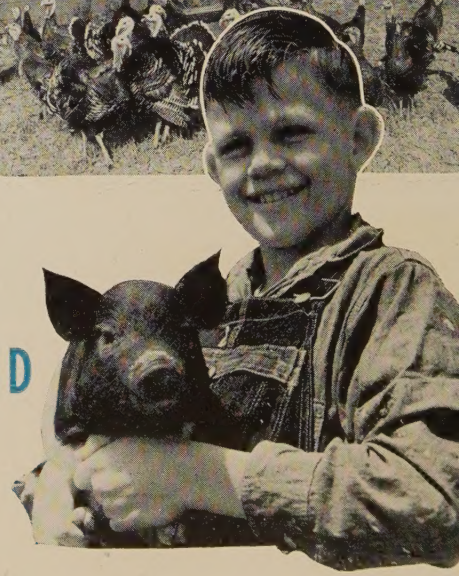
Reports from swine growers show in 1942 North Carolina brood sows farrowed 28 per cent more pigs than in 1941. During the 1941-42 season an average of 6.2 pigs per sow were saved or weaned, compared with 5.9 pigs saved during the past ten years.

From Quality Pigs



More Turkeys and Higher Producing Flocks





MORE FOOD WAS PRODUCED

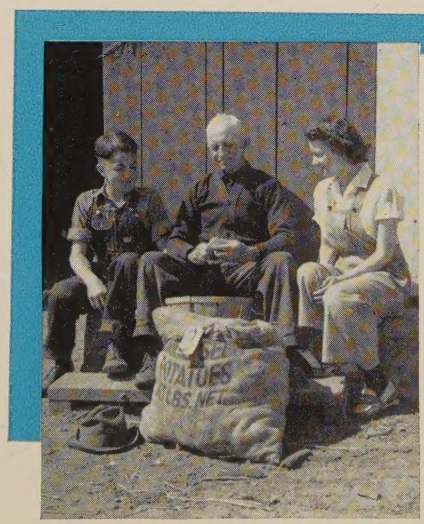
FROM THE VICTORY GARDEN

Greater Variety

More Care

Bountiful Yields

Careful Selection



Cooperation and Planning

INCREASED YIELDS

Beef and Dairy Cattle . . .

THEY MADE THEIR CONTRIBUTION

The Food Supply Was Increased By Home Canning

FOR WINTER USE

FATS

Fats and oils play an important role in the life of the Nation. They are an indispensible part of the human diet as well as an essential material in the manufacture of explosives, paints, varnishes, soaps, salves, and medicines. In North Carolina, the principal sources of these fats and oils are cotton seed, soybeans, peanuts, and hogs.

From 2,000 pounds of cotton seed is obtained an average of about 320 pounds of high-grade vegetable oil. Among all fats and oils, both animal and vegetable, cotton is second only to lard as a source of cooking fat, and secnd only to butter as a source of table fat.

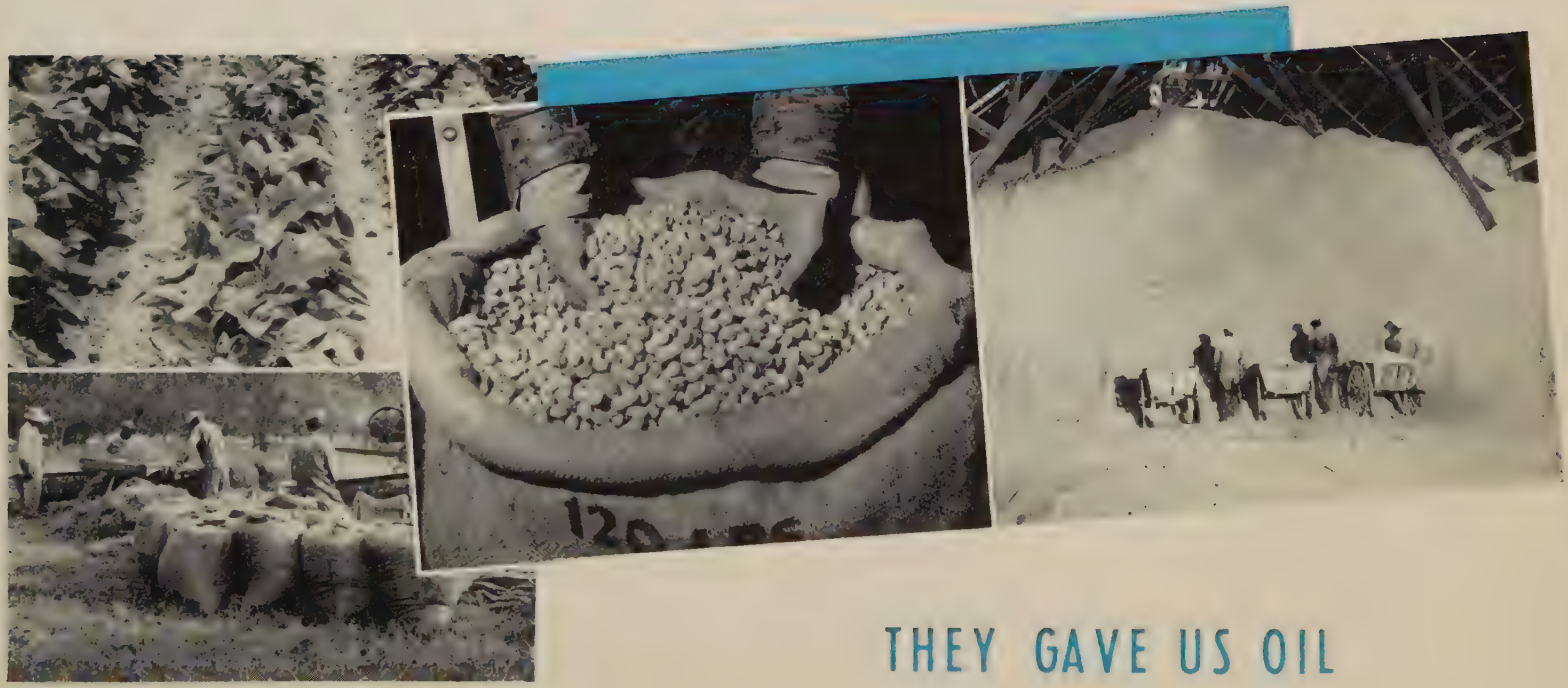
A ton of soybeans will produce from 240 to 250 pounds of oil. From 2,000 pounds of the Virginia type of peanut the yield of oil is from 460 to 500 pounds, and with the Spanish type we get normally around 600 to 650 pounds of good quality vegetable oil from 1 ton of nuts.

Peanut oil ranks high in the manufacture of glycerin used in making explosives. It requires peanuts from nearly 17 acres to produce the oil necessary to fire one shot from a 16-inch gun. In the kitchen, peanut oil holds its own with the best of fats. The smoke point of peanut oil is far above that of other lards and fats commonly used for deep frying.

North Carolina farmers answered the call for more fats and oils in 1942. By increasing their acreage and following the recommendations of the Extension Farm Agents as to varieties, cultural practices and insect control, they produced 75,000 tons more cotton seed than in 1941. This is an increase in oil production from this one crop alone of 12,000 tons. Soybean production increased from 1,760,000 bushels in 1941 to 3,900,000 bushels in 1942. North Carolina farmers threshed 373,800,000 bushels of peanuts in 1942. This was an increase of 108,160,000 bushels over the 1941 harvest. Club boys and girls had 952 acres in peanuts in their 4-H projects in 1942. There were 352 acres in peanut projects in 1941.

By following approved sanitation methods as advocated by the Extension Service, better care, and an urge to grow more feed and produce more lard, hog growers of this State saved 1,568,000 pigs farrowed in 1942, in comparison with 1,196,-000 for the year 1941. This represents a 31 per cent increase and is 7 per cent above the average increase for the country as a whole.

Soybeans, Peanuts and Cotton Seed



THEY GAVE US OIL

FEED

Feed crops of all types showed a general increase in 1942 over the quantity produced in 1941. Extension agents made an effort to keep the production of feed in line with the increased interest in livestock production. The farmers of North Carolina harvested hay of all kinds from 1,160,000 acres in 1942—11,000 acres more than was cut the year before.

Substantial increases were also made in small grains, wheat, oats, barley, and rye. In 1941 there were 799,000 acres planted to these crops which produced 14,993,000 bushels. The acreage increased in 1942 to 879,000 acres from which 16,238,000 bushels were threshed. Rye was the only crop that failed to show an increase in this group. The largest acreage was devoted to wheat, 252,000 acres in 1941 and 272,000 in 1942. Oats came second, barley third, and rye last. Extension Service specialists and county agents emphasized the planting of barley as a source of feed for livestock and the acreage of this crop increased from 27,000 in 1941 to 42,000 acres in 1942.

From one ton of cotton seed we get approximately 880 pounds of meal and cake for livestock. By producing 75,000 more tons of cotton seed in 1942 than the year before North Carolina farmers increased their high-protein feed supply by 66,000,000 pounds from cotton seed alone. Thousands of tons were also produced from the increased plantings of peanuts, since a ton of nuts produces from 700 to 800 pounds of high-protein meal.

No definite figures are available on the improvements in permanent and temporary pastures. However, Extension specialists and county agent reports alike have pointed out the improvements made throughout the state in the care of the existing pastures, and repeatedly refer to the benefits being obtained from the use of lime, phosphate, good seed mixtures, and proper management.

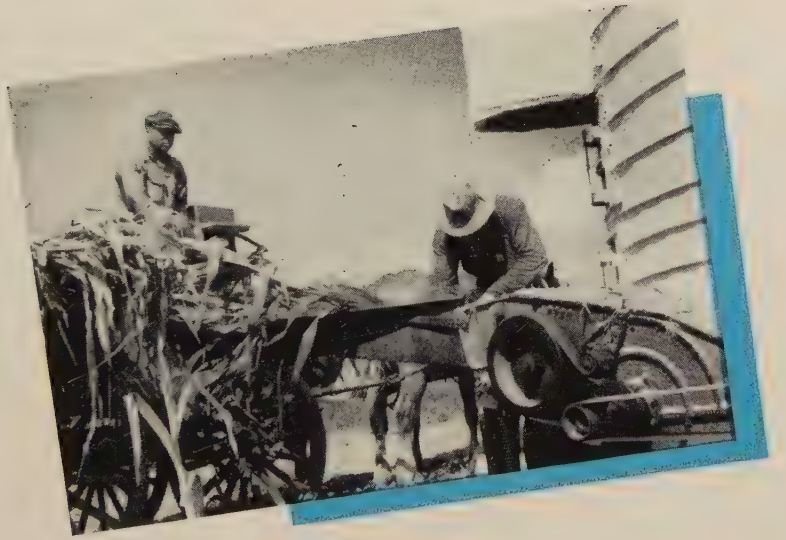
Many thousands of acres of soybeans and velvet beans were planted in corn and were harvested directly by the livestock.

The construction of silos, storage bins and other means of saving feed increased. North Carolina farmers not only produced more feed during 1942, but also provided means whereby this feed could be taken care of for future use.

ABUNDANT FEED WAS NECESSARY

This Was Produced and Stored

Supporting the Livestock Program Were



HAY, PASTURES, SMALL GRAIN AND CEREAL CROPS

FIBER

Fiber, the basis of all fabrics, is a war essential. Fabrics are used by all branches of the armed forces as uniforms, tents, sheets, mosquito netting, bags, bandages, parachutes, blankets, sox, gloves, aviator's outfits . . . and all are necessary in large quantities. They are made principally from cotton and wool.

North Carolina produces both cotton and wool, and, in 1942, the farmers in this State answered the call for more of these materials. The acreage of cotton harvested in 1942 was 846,000 acres, an increase over 1941 of 51,000 acres. The average lint per acre in 1942 was 412 pounds per acre as compared with 337 pounds the year before. The increase in acreage coupled with the larger yield stepped up production 175,000 bales in 1942 over the 552,000 bales produced in 1941.

In addition to the staple, cotton linters also are used in many ways. Plastics for warplane windows and noses, cockpit enclosures, cargo and flare chutes, high tenacity rayon, X-ray and photographic films, plastic replacement for metal, smokeless powder, and many other essential materials are made from linters.

Extension workers have increased their efforts to encourage the production of the better grades of cotton staple largely through the organization of one-variety communities. Membership in these communities increased by 2,500 new members in 1942. The acreage planted by these groups totaled 191,060 in 1942 as compared with 165,-638 acres in 1941. Out of a total of 72 one-variety organizations, only 11 failed to apply for the free cotton classing service.

Wool production also has shown an increase in North Carolina. While not an important wool producing State when compared with some of the states in the mid-west, the livestock specialists have realized the possibilities of fitting sheep into the crop program of many farms, particularly in the Piedmont and Mountain sections of the State. Complete records on wool sales are not available, but records of cooperative sales from a number of the counties do indicate considerable progress in this field. In 1941 these counties selling wool cooperatively marketed 55,652 pounds which brought $28,317.73. The 1942 sale consisted of 88,660 pounds and sold for $44,915.10.

Sheep projects among 4-H Club members are increasing. Four-H club members had 500 sheep in 1942 as compared with 216 sheep in 1941. Shearing schools were conducted in many counties and instruction on the care of the flock as well as information on the proper handling of the wool has shown up in the better quality of fleeces prepared for market.

COTTON FOR CLOTHING, SURGICAL DRESSING, AND AMMUNITION

SHEEP PROVIDED WOOL FOR UNIFORMS AND BLANKETS

GENERAL ACTIVITIES

The Extension Farm and Home Agents of the North Carolina Agricultural Extension Service devoted a total of 71,040 days to adult white work and 10,971 days to adult Negro work. There were 16,967 days devoted to 4-H Club work with the whites and 5,854 days to work with the Negro 4-H boys and girls in 1942. All agents made 223,-922 home visits to 117,929 different farm homes.

In addition to the visits the farm and home agents had 23,361 news articles and stories published, and distributed 1,036,965 bulletins from their offices. A number of the agents participated in local radio broadcasts. Reports indicate 1,081 broadcasts were made by these agents.

The white agents conducted 1,812 meetings at result demonstrations which were attended by 28,493 people. The Negro agents conducted 485 meetings with an attendance of 10,032. The 4-H leaders, white and Negro, held 523 achievement days with a total attendance of 42,522 club members. Other meetings of an extension nature, but not connected with a demonstration, totaled 19,-477. Seven hundred and thirty-five thousand people attended these meetings. Local leaders held 5,654 meetings which were not attended by either of the extension agents, but were participated in by 140,854 persons from the neighborhoods.

According to the 1940 census there are a total of 29,276 farms in North Carolina, 250,991 of which have made changes as a result of the agricultural program. The home demonstration program has improved the living practices of 106,148 families.

In 1942 there were 1,174 white 4-H Clubs with a total membership of 46,852. The Negro clubs totaled 413 with a membership of 16,621. This was composed of 25,822 boys and 37,657 girls. The white boys completed 22,722 projects and the girls turned in 43,704 completed record books. The Negro boys completed 6,941 projects and the girls 12,940. These club members collected 6,-454,034 pounds of scrap metal, 1,007,442 pounds of scrap paper and rags and 858,632 pounds of rubber. These members purchased $267,419 worth of war stamps and bonds.

SPECIAL ACTIVITIES

All the extension specialists either revised their plan of work to meet the emergency or emphasized that part of their program which would make the greatest contribution to the war effort.

Insect and disease work was confined largely to those crops needed for food, feed, and fibers. Cotton seed treatment for the control of damping off saved the North Carolina growers over $5,000,000 in 1942. There was an increase of 15 per cent in the number of farmers planting wilt resistant varieties of cotton. Special efforts were made to control leaf spot on peanuts. In 17 demonstrations which were conducted throughout the peanut growing area, dusting with sulphur increased the yields from 48 to 843 pounds of nuts per acre, or an average of 431 pounds for all the plots. Figuring the value of the nuts at 7 cents per pound, dusting increased the value of an acre of peanuts $30.17. The average cost of labor and materials was $3.50 per acre.

Extension foresters report 2,092,700 seedlings planted by 677 farmers and 4-H club members in 81 counties. Much time and effort was spent on timber stand improvement, selective cutting and other timber conservation activities.

In 1942, there were 1,456 organized home demonstration clubs among the white women and 313 Negro clubs. Membership consists of 36,835 white women and 7,989 Negro women. Special emphasis was placed on food and nutrition. In 95 counties 52,737 families were assisted in improving their diets; 42,101 were helped with food preparation and 147,310 were aided in improving their home food supply. Over 12,700,000 containers of canned foods were put up by the club women and girls. The women operated 55 curb markets in 1942 where 1,861 producers sold $570,643.87 worth of produce. There were 21,624 families who received help in home management problems. The cotton comforter program was extended into 1942, and 96,444 comforters were made.

The farm management group worked with 1,614 unit demonstration farms in the TVA counties and 1,168 area farms. They also worked with 504 unit farms outside the TVA area.

OTHER ACCOMPLISHMENTS, 1942

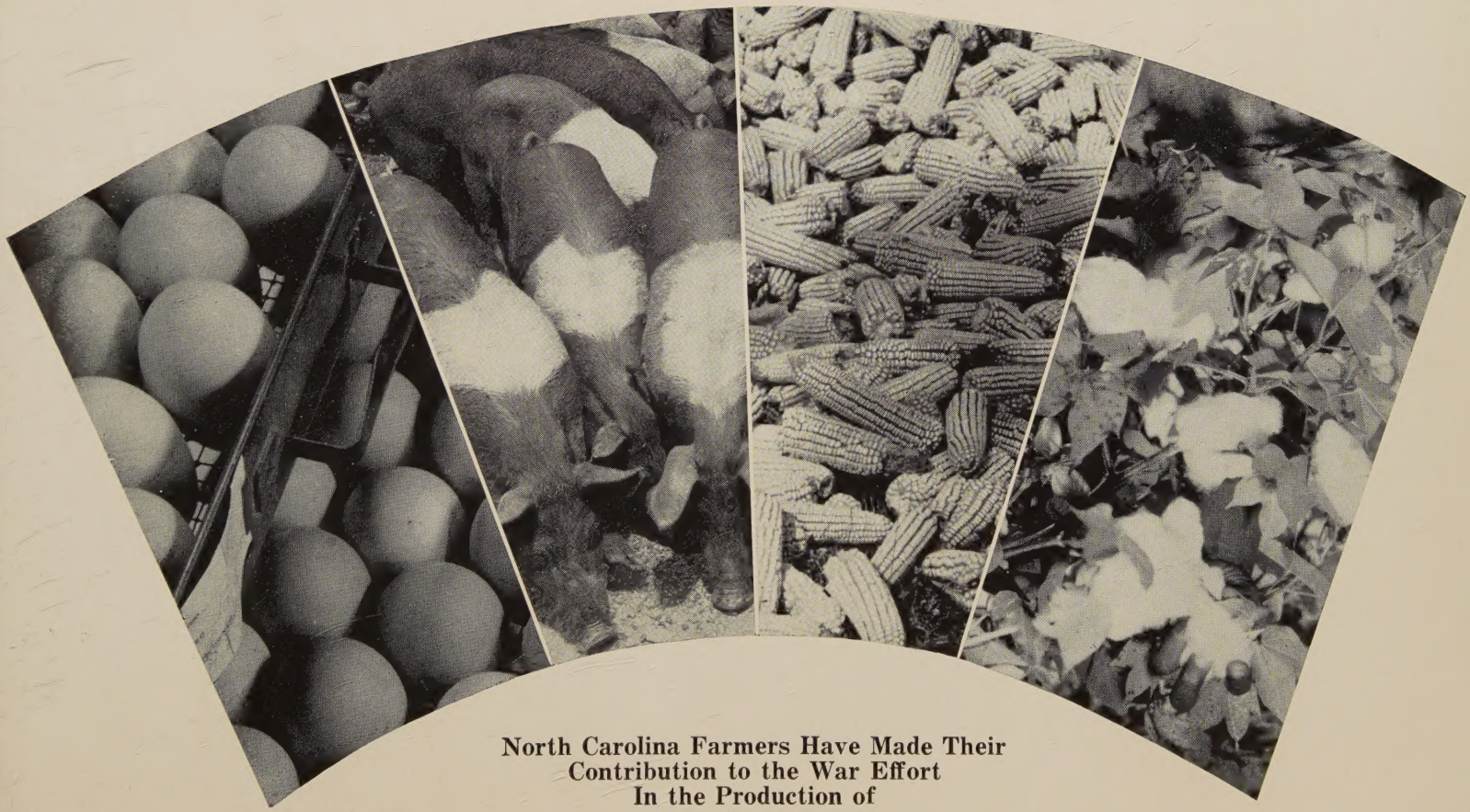
Number of training meetings held for local leaders by Extension agents	6,370
Attendance	152,295
Total number of meetings held by Extension agents	63,568
Attendance	1,691,981
Number tours conducted	152
Attendance	4,257
Number of neighborhood leaders as of June 15, 1942	28,910
Number of farmers assisted with crop rotations	24,743
Number of farmers assisted in the use of cover or green-manure crops	92,728
Number of farmers cooperating in the prevention of forest fires	45,883
Number of farmers assisted in developing a farm plan	35,832
Value of products sold or purchased through assistance by Extension agents	$39,382,119
Number of steam pressure canners in use	8,548
Number of families assisted with food preservation problems	61,437
Number of farm people influenced to become Red Cross members	25,495
Number of garments made by home demonstration club women and 4-H Clubs for Red Cross work	46,169
Number of days devoted by Extension agents to the war effort	16,222
Number of days devoted by Extension agents to work with Federal agencies	16,370

EXTENSION HONOR ROLL

The Agricultural Extension Service has not only made a contribution to the war effort through its leadership in the production and conservation of essential war crops and in better rural living but approximately seventy members of the organization now are serving in the armed forces of the Nation.

It is fitting, therefore, that we should, here, recognize the contribution which these workers have made in helping to accomplish the things accounted for in this report, and that we should pay tribute to them by listing their names as follows: H. E. Alphin, W. A. Banks, R. R. Bennett, W. F. Bowles, R. G. Broaddus, T. L. Brown, J. Paul Choplin, H. L. Cook, Pleas Corbett (Negro), W. A. Corpening, F. E. Correll, Jr., Paul M. Cox, H. H. Cummings, Oscar W. Deyton, S. H. Dobson, J. I. Eagles, Clarence Early, T. H. Fagg, J. C. Ferguson, P. R. Fish, John W. Fox, O. R. Freeman, J. W. Green, A. N. Harrell, W. A. Hash, J. L. Heffner, W. A. Hylton, D. E. Jones, J. C. Keith, W. H. Kimrey, J C. King, E. S. Knight, S. B. Lacy, Jr., Margaret Lawhorne, Lester B. Laws, J. C. Lynn, George R. McColl, E. H. Meacham, N. B. Nicholson, W. J. Page, J. H. Palmer, D. L. Paschal, Joe Pou, Fred H. Price, Jr., Anne B. Priest, W. H. Pruden, H. D. Quessenberry, Bryce Ratchford, F. W. Reams, D. T. Redfearn, T. L. Reeves, John L. Reitzel, J. P. Richardson, Joe B. Richardson, J. O. Rowell, Maud K. Schaub, H. G. Snipes, Aaron W. Solomon (Negro), L. M. Stanton, Mary B. Strickland, C. D. Thomas, J. D. Thompson, L. E. Thornton, Lloyd W. Troxler, Virgil G. Watkins, J. W. Webster, G. H. Wheeler, S. L. Williams, W. F. Wilson, and W. N. Wood.

Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics, N. C. State College and U. S. Department of Agriculture, Cooperating, I. O. Schaub, Director. Distributed in furtherance of Acts of Congress of May 8 and June 30, 1914.



North Carolina Farmers Have Made Their
Contribution to the War Effort
In the Production of

FOOD, FAT, FEED AND FIBER